

Owens	Salmon	Tanner
Oxley	Sanchez	Tauscher
Packard	Sanders	Tauzin
Pallone	Sandlin	Taylor (MS)
Pascarella	Sanford	Taylor (NC)
Pastor	Sawyer	Terry
Paul	Saxton	Thomas
Payne	Scarborough	Thompson (CA)
Pease	Schaffer	Thompson (MS)
Pelosi	Schakowsky	Thornberry
Peterson (MN)	Scott	Thune
Peterson (PA)	Sensenbrenner	Thurman
Petri	Serrano	Tiahrt
Phelps	Sessions	Tierney
Pickering	Shadegg	Toomey
Pickett	Shaw	Towns
Pitts	Shays	Trafficant
Pombo	Sherman	Turner
Pomeroy	Sherwood	Udall (CO)
Porter	Shimkus	Udall (NM)
Portman	Shows	Upton
Price (NC)	Shuster	Velazquez
Pryce (OH)	Simpson	Visclosky
Quinn	Sisisky	Vitter
Radanovich	Skeen	Walden
Rahall	Skelton	Walsh
Ramstad	Slaughter	Wamp
Regula	Smith (MI)	Watkins
Reyes	Smith (NJ)	Watt (NC)
Reynolds	Smith (TX)	Watts (OK)
Riley	Smith (WA)	Waxman
Rivers	Snyder	Weiner
Rodriguez	Souder	Weldon (FL)
Roemer	Spence	Weldon (PA)
Rogan	Spratt	Weller
Rogers	Stabenow	Wexler
Rohrabacher	Stark	Weygand
Ros-Lehtinen	Stearns	Whitfield
Rothman	Stenholm	Wicker
Roukema	Strickland	Wilson
Roybal-Allard	Stump	Wise
Royce	Stupak	Wolf
Rush	Sununu	Woolsey
Ryan (WI)	Sweeney	Wu
Ryun (KS)	Talent	Young (AK)
Sabo	Tancred	

NAYS—2

Jackson (IL) Waters

NOT VOTING—9

Archer	Cook	Vento
Campbell	Crane	Wynn
Clement	Rangel	Young (FL)

□ 1727

Messrs. ENGEL, NADLER and HALL of Texas changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 3671.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THUNE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BIENNIAL REPORT ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION CALENDAR YEARS 1996-1997—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United

States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure:

To the Congress of the United States:

I herewith transmit the Department of Transportation's Biennial Report on Hazardous Materials Transportation for Calendar Years 1996-1997. The report has been prepared in accordance with the Federal hazardous materials transportation law, 49 U.S.C. 5121(e).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

□ 1730

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THUNE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. NORWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1776, AMERICAN HOMEOWNERSHIP AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2000

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-562) on the resolution (H. Res. 460) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1776) to expand homeownership in the United States, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, most Americans possess little knowledge of or experience with the subject of presidential directives. Indeed, even those

familiar with executive orders and proclamations may not understand the full impact of these directives on Federal, State, and local laws or on the balance of power in this Nation.

By issuing executive orders, which infringe on congressional authority, it has become increasingly clear that the President is skirting the constitutional process and meddling in the legislative affairs of Congress. The result is a subtle erosion of our representative self-government and the rule of law.

The President seeks to expand his authority beyond what the Constitution allows. He is using directives to seize land, usurp State law, expand the Federal Government, and spend taxpayer dollars without congressional authorization. This definition of executive power would have astonished the framers of our constitution. Their structure of government deliberately rejected the British model, which gave the king all executive authority.

A steady increase in controversy over executive orders and presidential proclamations has arisen since FDR's first administration. Judging by the comments of the White House, we have even more reason to be concerned. Mr. Podesta, the President's Chief of Staff, has outlined the President's plan to issue a series of executive orders and other directives that will become the force and effect of law. Thus, if unchallenged, the President has taken legislative power without first getting the okay from Congress.

Congress should be outraged by the President's staff, as they look for ways to bypass the legislative branch. We have seen this before. When the President issued his Executive Order on striker replacement, he attempted to do what had been denied him by the regular legislative process. In addition, when the President issued his proclamation establishing a national monument in Utah, he again tried to do what he had been unable to do in Congress.

I am deeply concerned with executive lawmaking, and if Congress does not openly challenge the President, we are surely surrendering our liberty. It seems clear that the President plans on using Executive Orders and other presidential directives to implement his agenda without the consent of Congress. Executive lawmaking is a violation of the Constitution and the doctrine of separation of powers. As Article I states, all legislative powers shall be vested in the Congress.

In the legislative veto decision of 1983, the Supreme Court insisted that congressional power be exercised in accord with a single finely wrought and exhaustively considered procedure. The Court said that the records of the Philadelphia Convention and the State ratification debates provide unmistakable expression of a determination that the legislation by the national Congress be a step-by-step deliberate and deliberative process. If Congress is required to follow this rigorous process,